Arrived in Roston, I looked out for an office wherein to study. But then, as I knew none of the legal gentlemen, and bad no letter, this was an affair of some difficulty. Some attempts to be received into a lawyer's office failed, properly enough, for those reasons; although the reminiscence has since sometimes caused me to smile.

Mr. Gore had just then returned from England, and Mr. Gore had just then returned from England, and renewed the practice of the law. He had rooms in Scollay's building, and as yet he had no clerk. A young men, as little known to Mr. Gore as anyelf, undertook to introduce me to him! In logic, this would have been had. Ignotum per ignotum. Nevertheless it succeeded here. We ventured into Mr. Gore's not my mame was pronounced. I was shockingly embarrassed, but Mr. Gore's habitual courtesy of mainer gave me courage to speak. I had the grace to begin with an unaffected apology; told him my position was very awkward, my appearance there very like to begin with an unaffected apology; told him my posi-tion was very awkward, my appearance there very like an intrusion, and that, if I exoceted anything but a civil dismission, it was only founded in his known knowes and generosity of character. I was from the country, I said; had studied law for two years, had come to Boston to study a year more; had some re-spectable acquaintances in New Hampshire, not na-haown to ham, but had no introduction; that I had beera he had no clerk thought it possible that he would receive one; that I came to Boston to work and not to play; was most desirone, on all accounts, to be his pupil; and all I ventured to ask at present was, that he would keep a place for me in his office, till I could his pupil; and all I ventured to ask at present was, that he would keep a place for me in his office, till I could write to New-Hampshire for proper letters, showing me worthy of it. I delivered this speech terppingly on the torgue, though I suspect it was better composed

Mr. Gore heard me with much encouraging good-nature. He evidently saw my embarrassment, scoke kind words, and asked me to sit down. My friend had already disappeared! Mr. Gore said, what I had suggested was very reasonable, and required little apology; he did not mean to fill his office with elerks, but was willing to receive one or two, and would coasider what I had said. He inquired, and I told him what gendemen of his acquaintance knew me and my father, in New-Hampshire. Among others, I remember, I mentioned Mr. Peabody, who was Mr. Gore's clustrate. He talked to me pleasantly, for a quar'er of an bour; and when I rose to depart, he said: "My young friend, you look as though you might be trusted. You say you came to study, and not to waste time. I will take you at your word. You may as well hang up your hat, at once; go into the other room; take your book and sit down to reading it, an't write at your convenience to New-Hampshire for your letters."

I was censeleus of making a good stride onwards

I was conscious of making a good stride onward-I was censeicus of making a goed stride onwardli was a situation which offered to me the mea's of
studying books, and men, and things. It was on the
20th of July, 1804, that I first made myself known to
Mr. Gore; and although I remained in his office only
till March following, and that with considerable intervening absences, I made, as I think, some respectable
progress. In August the Supreme Court eat. I attended it constantly, and reported every one of its dezisions. I did the same in the Circuit Court of the
United Slates. I kept a little journal at that time,
which rtill survives. It contains little beside a list of
books read.

ooks read.
In addition to books on the common and municipal In addition to books on the common and municipal law, I find I read Vattel, for the third time in my life, as is stated in the journal; Ward's Law of Nations, Lord Bacon's Elements, Puffendorf's Latin History of England, Gifford's Juvenal, Boswell's Four to the Hebrides, Moore's Traveis, and many other miscellaneous things. But my main study was the common law, and especially the parts of it which relate to special pleading. Whatever was in Viner, Bacon, and other books, then usually studied on tant part of the acience, I paid my respects to. Among other things I went through Saunders's R ports, the old folio edition, and abstrace d and put into English, out of Latin and Noman French, the pleadings in all his reports. It

and abstrace ed and put into English, out of Latin and Norman French, the pleadings in all his reports. It was an editying work. From that day to this the forms and languege of special pleas have been quite familiar to me. I believe I have my little abstract yet.

I remember one day, as I was alone in the editee, a men ceme in and asked for Mr. Gore. Mr. Gore was out, and he sat down to wait for him. He was dressed in plain gray clothes. I went on with my book, till he asked me what I was reading, and coming along up to the table. I held out my book, and he took it and locked at it. "Roccus," said he, "de navibus et antic;" "sell, I read that book too, when I was a hove," and proceeded to talk not only about "ships

The following letter gives a tolerably vivid picture of Mr. Webster's situation and prospects at the age of iwenty:

of Mr. Webster's situation and prospects at the age of twenty:

DANIEL WEBSTER TO J. H. BINGHAM.

FRYBURG, Me., May IS, 1802.

Drarly Beloved: Suffer me to bespeak your attention for about six hours, to the volume I am about to write to you. Having just rambled to the adjacent intervals, which on account of the late rains are all overflowed, and exhibiting almost a "shoreless cean." I set myself down by the parlor fire to improve a moderate degree of health and spirits, in addressing almost the earliest friend I have on earth. I have a good many things to talk about, and am not disposed to curtail the conversation. Since I wrote you before, I have been within 40 miles of you; but stay, I am too far forward. About three weeks ago we had our semi-annual exhibition. The performances of the schoot were such, I believe, as gave satisfaction to the Trustees. In truth, I was not much ashamed of their spipearance. The Trustees were pleased to pass a vote of thanks, as also to present their precaptor a small extraordinary gratuity. Following exhibition was a vacation of 22 weeks. Forgive me for writing in figures. I shall be glad if I can find paper for all I have to say to you, without stating my ideas by algebra. This veaction I had devoted to the reading of Salust, but on the day of Exhibition I had a letter informing me that "Zeke" was very sick at college. I had heard also that a young man at Salisbury, who was just about marrying my oldest sister, was on the verge of death, and had every particular and urgent reasons for seeing me once more. Under these circumstances I immediately set out for New-Hampshive. I weat directly to Hanover, where I found my brother on the recovery, though much out of sorts. There I also saw Fanny and kiesed her—nobody else. She was in decent health when a first saw her, but was taken with the cramp the night I arrived. I said but hittle to her. I also saw Sophia; the palpitation at her heart will not, I fear, suffer her to be a great while company for us mortals. She has frequently, you DANIEL WEBSTER TO J. H. BINGHAM when I reached Salisbury, I found that the young

When I reached Salisbury, I found it is the young man whom I mentioned is this document, had been dead served with sociate to it is the appeared oppressed with sociate to be useful to me fiving but myself, and the sociate it is the beautiful. What the was, I can a conjecture it in the be comething important, and it might be a whim of a sink man's fancy. If he had done me any injury for which he wished forgiveness, God knows I heartily forgive him. Peace to him!

I saw our classmate, Noyes, in Concord; a brother pedegogue. The Hon. Sirn Merrill, Noyes and Webster I would have called, from their profession, Measts. "Byncope," "Verbum Personale," and "Nominative Gandent;" these would be pompous and somewas

names, significant of the high honors we bear, being clothed, like Mr. Jefferson, "m the mantle of our courtry's confidence." By the way, if the mustle oppiblic confidence be such a robe as I consider his Excell ney wearing, it would be my preference to wanded about like the prophets of old, in sheepskins an ignorable but we shall talk more of politics in the nort volume. I will go right on with my story.

"And jog on steady by the road,"

I spent a few days at Salisbury, and the actiook my departure again for this place. Had a pleasant journer, as we the inconvenience which are from had recast at dhad taverns. I came to one inskepers by name Knight. From his appearance I thought he could be no Knight of the 'Garter' or of the Bith, burbecause I was much annoyed by a creature that shoot in the corner, I put him down for a Knight of the Brace Dysepol.

Deeped:

I arrived here last night; but must fill this page by relating a lit le anecciote that happened yesterday. I accidentally fell in wish one of my scholars, on his return to the academy. He was mounted on the ugliest burse I ever saw or heard of, except "Sanche Panza's" pacer. As I had two horres with me, I proposed to him to ride one of them, and the his bag fast to his Bucephalus; he did accordingly, and turned her forward, where her odd appearance, indescribable gait, and focuent stumblings, afforded us constant amusement. At length we approached Saca River, a very wide, deep, and rapid stream, when this satire on the animal creation, as if to revenge herself on us for our sarcasms, plunged into the river, then very high by the firebet, and was wafted down by the carrent like a bag of oa's. I could scarcely sit on my horse for laughter. I am apt to laugh at the vexations of my friends. The fellow, who was of my own age, and my room mate, half checked the current, by eaths as big as lobsters, and the old Rosinante, who was all the while much at her eace, floated up among the willows far below on the opposite shore.

P. S.—I am now going in to see Mrs. Danai when I return, I will go about the remainder of the work.

In 1804 Mr. Webster went to Boston to study law. For a few months in this year he kept, at intervals, a ciary, from which we copy the following

tervals, a ciary, from which we copy the following descriptions of two of the most eminent lawyers who have adorned the Mussachuset's Bar.

Theophilus Parsons is now about if years old; of rather large stature and inclining a little to expulency. His hair is brown as d his complexion not light. His lace is not marked by any striking leavace, if we except his eyes. His forched is low and his cyclrows prominent. He wears a bine coat and breaches; worsted hose, a brown wig, with a cocked hat He worsted hose, a brown wig, with a cocked hat He has a peretrating eye of an indescribable color. When, couched under a jutting eyebrow, it directs its beams into the face of a witness, he feels as if it booked into the inmost recesses of his soul. When Parsons intends to make a learned observation, his eyebrow sinks; when a smart one, for he is, and wishes to be thought a wit, it rises. The characteristic endewments of his mind are strength and shiewdress. Strength, which mind are strength and shiewdiess. Strength, which enables bim to support his cause; shrewerless, by which he is always ready to retort the sallies of his adversary. His manner is steady for cible, and perfectly perpiencus. He does not address the jury as a mechanical body to be put in motion by mechanical means. He appeals to them as men, and as having means capable of receiving the ideas in his own. Of course, he never harangues. He is never stinted to say just so much on a point, and no more. He knows by the juror's countenance when he is convinced; and therefore rever disgusts him by arguing that of which he is already sensible and which he knows it impossible fore rever disgusts him by arguing that of which he is already sensible and which he knows it impossible more jully to impress. A mind thus strong, direct, prempt, and vigorous, is entivated by habits of the most intense application. A great scholar, in every thing in his profession he is peculiarly great. He is not content with shining on occasions; he will shine everywhere. As no cause is too great, none is too small for him. He knows the great benefit of understanding small circumstances. The not enough for him that he has learned the leading points in a cause; he will know every thing. His argument is, therefore, always consistent with itself; and its course so luminous that you are ready to wor der why any one should bestate to follow him. Facts which are uncertain, he with so much art connects with others well proved, that you cannot get rid of the former without disregard ng the latter. He has no fondness for public life, and is satisfied with standing where he is, at the head of his profession.

and is satisfied with standing where he is, at the head of his profession.

Samuel Dex'er is about forty years old; a man of large size and noble appearance. His complexion is dark, and his eyes dark, large and prominent. In point of character, Dexter undoubtedly stands as xt to Parsons at the Boston bar; and in the neighboring counties and States, I suppose he riands above him. He has a strong, generalizing, and capacious mind. He rees his subject in one view and in that view, single and alone, he presents it to the contemplation of his hearer. Unable to follow Parsons in minute techlike tees his endect in one clew and in that yew, single and alone, he presents it to the contemplation of his hearer. Unable to follow Parsons in minute technical distinctions, Parsons is unable to follow him in the occasional vaultings and boundings of his mind. Unlike Parsons, too, he cannot be great on little occasions. Unlike him, Parsons cannot reject every little consideration on great occasions. Parsons begins with common maxims, and his conrect the particular subject and the particular conclusion brightens and shines more and more clearly to its end. Dexter begins with the particular position which he intends to support. Darkness surrounds him. No one knows the path by which he arrived at his conclusion. Around him, however, is a circle of light, when he opens his mouth. Like a conflagration seen at a distance, the evening miste may intervene between it and the eye of the observer, though the blaze ascend to the sky, and cannot but be seen. Mr. Dexter is not a great student. Early attention has stored his mind with an immense fund of general principles, and he trus's his own powers in the application. He is generally opposed in causes to Parsons, and their contest erally opposed in causes to Parsons, and their contest is that of exalted minds. No fretting, no bickering, no personal asperity, ever exists between them. Dester is not rich. He lives upon his profession, which, as I was told by a pupil of his, affords him an income of near five thousand dollars. He once received four-teen hundred dollars for arguing a cause for the Spanish Courtl.

In 1813 Mr. Webster took his seat in Congress as a Representative from New-Hampshire. Here is the earliest of his letters from Washington that has been preserved. It was written immediately after the great fire at Portsmouth, in which his house was burned:

DANIEL WEBSTER TO ISAAC P. DAVIS. DANIEL WEISTER TO ISAAC P. DAVIS.

Washington, Jan. 6, 1814.

Dear Sir: Our town has met with ano her conflagration. I heard not a syllable of it till I reacted here. I found a letter from my wife, but so horrible was the general account which the people about me gave, that it put my firmness to a severe test to open it. When I found nothing lost but house and property, you may well imagine how much I felt relieved from distress.

try, you may well imagine how much I felt refleved from distress.

You will be glad to learn that my houseless family have found a good shelter for the Winter. Whether at Mr. Mason's, or with my friends in the country I do not yet know. They were offered an asylum at either place. I had at first slmost made up a resolution to leturn immediately. Mrs. Webster had anticipated such a resolution, and to her first letter advised against it. On the whole, considering how critical the times are here, I shall, I believe, stay through the Winter.

The great news from Europe comes seasonably: at least to me. It embles one to forget in some degree his own misfortunes. We have all been in danger of worse evis than brinnings, and exposed to a foe more merelless than all the elements. I trust Providence has delivered us.

Bonnjart's disasters produce a visible effect here. The Administration seems to be appalled. It scene at

Bonaparte's disasters produce a visible effect here. The Administration seems to be appelled. It seems at present to be superding its war measures, and taking infector consider, and perhaps also to ascertain whether the voice of the party is still for war. There are evicent symptoms of schism in the Cabinet, and in the party in Congress. Some constructive Consider, others say they will bear no studies to be pacific, others say they will bear no studies and in the party in Congress. Some constructive That is, those who are still for war, say there is nothing in the dispatches, those who begin to grow sick of it, affect to see new evidence of a pacific dispatching in the dispatches, and in the speech of the Prince Regent. One of the leading Democratic Senators detained me balf an hoar to bear his comment on the word. Reciprocity in the Pronce Regent's speech. He thinks it a word fall of peace, and hangs all his hopes on "Reciprocity," Monroe will have it that the dispatches are pacific; whence it is inferred that his "thoughts are turned on Monroe will have it that the dispatches are pacific; whence it is inferred that his "thoughts are turned on poace." In truth, his thoughts are turned principally on the next election. Armstrong can see nothing in the dispatches which looks like sentiments of returning instice in the mands of the British Ministry. He is still for trying the tug of war.

Monroe and Armstrong cannot go on long together. I have no doubt Armstrong will fall. Vide Democratic

have no doubt Armstrong will fall. Vide Democratic Press. If anything prevents, it will be the influence of Clay, Grundy, and the other lights of the West who are supposed to be for more war and for Armstrong. Excuse a long letter, which when begun was meant only for an envelope. Make my respects to Mrs. Davis, and believe me with esteem, yours, &c.,

D. WESSTER.

MR. WEBSTER'S REPLY TO A CHALLENGE.

MR. WEBSTER TO JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANONE.

WASHINGTON, April, 1816.

Sir: For having declined to comply with your demand yesterday in the House, for an explanation of words of a general nature, used in debate, you now "demand of me that satisfaction which your insulted feelings require," and refer me to your friend, Mr.

I recume, as he is the bearer of your note, for such a range mehits as are usual. This demand for explanation you, in my j dg newt, as a matter of right, were not entitled to wake of methods defined to be the sugar tax of a character to induce me to accord it as a matter of countesy.

Neither can I, under the circumstances of the case, recognize in you a right to call me to the field to answer what you may please to consider an insult to your feelings.

It is unnecessary for me to state other and obvious

It is unnecessary for me to state other and obvious considerations growing out of this case. It is enough that I do not fiel myrelf bourd at all times and under any circum stances, to accept from any man, who shall choose to risk his own life, an invitation of this cort, atthough I shall be always prepared to repel in a suitable man ner the aggression of any man who may presume up n such a refusal. Your ob-dient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER. The following letters from Mr. Webster to his

first wife, the mother of his children, are good speciners of the general style of his correspondence with his family, which was always simple and affec-

Washington, Dec. 4, 1824.

Washington, Dec. 4, 1824.

Mr Drag Love: I have made an engagement to take lodgings at a Mr. Mellutire's, Penesylvania avenue, between Mrs. Peyton's and Brown's on the opposite ride. It is a new house, and the people seem to be good people. I have a large room in front to myself, and a very comfortable locging-room. There are some other persons living in the house, but my establishment is all to myself. Charles is to be my servant; I am to take possession to-morrow, and present prospects are favorable.

Idined to-day at Mrs. Coyles. Her house is not yet full. She says she has never had so much difficulty in making up a mess. Mr. Williams, Mr. Baylies, Mr. McKee and Mr. Storrs, are there, and nobody clae at present. You will hardly be screy to hearthat poor old Mary is dead. She was si k all Summer, and Mrs. Coyle says she was a perfect slave to her many months; not an audit retribution. Ste died a menth ago.

Coyle says she was a perfect slave to her many months; not an unjust retribution. Ste died a month ago.

I am going up this evening to see the President.
Your slaves.
P. S.—I have your letter of Thanksgiving Day and William's from New-York.

MASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1824.
My DEAR LOVE: I am so hoppy as to have received yours of the 2d inst., and to hear of the health and happeners of you all.

For two days I have been busy in getting into my new lodgings; and by to-morrow evening hope to have

new lodgings; and by to-morrow evening hope to have all things in order. I am a good deallike Robinson Cru-soe; I have an outer room, and an inner one for re-treat, and a man Friday; and except Friday, am quite

treat, and a man Friday; and except Friday, an questione.

Thus for everything looks well. The keepers of the house seem to be very obliging, near, good people; and for conven ence of work and business. I have never been better off bere. I am sorry to find that my books have suffered much. They look as if they had been all tumbled into the cellar together. However, I hope in a day or two to get the mold off, though the scratches and bruises are likely to remain.

Mrs. Brown gave her first party last night. Having cecasion to go to the President's, I called on my return. It was the assemblage pretty much of a Washington party of last year. Mrs. Johnston was there and ingle on party of last year. Mrs. Johnston was there and ingle on party of last year. Mrs. Johnston was there and

tum. It was the assemblage pretty much of a Washington party of last year. Mrs. Johnston was there and spoke of you with great kindness, and inquired for you very particularly. Her youngest boy is six weeks old. Many other ladies, and gentlemen, also asked after your welfare with much apparent interest, and one of them pronounces you a favorite of the whole city. Mr. Vanghan is unbounded in his thanks for what he calls our kindness at Boston, and by way of proof has invited me to a small dinner on Monday. Mrs. Lowel has a party on Friday, and this I believe is all the Washington news I have.

I thank Julia for her very good and blad believe.

Washington news I have.
I thank Julia for her very good and kind letter, and Master D. for his imitation of an obedient medal.
Whatseever is properly obedient, I hope he will continue successfully to imitate.
I shall write Julia soon. I hope Edward will not suiter me much lenger to languish for a letter from his pen. A single one of his deheate and delightful scrawls would give me pleasure.

ki give me pleasure lieu, my dear Grace; give my love "to all the

In 1824, Mr. Webster visited Thomas Jefferson at his home in Virginia. He wrote at the time a description of the Ex-President, and kept notes of his conversation, of which we give the following

THOMAS JEFFERSON DESCRIBED BY DANIEL WEBSTER.

WEBSTER.

Deckmen, 1824.

Mr. Jefferson is now between eighty-one and eighty-two, above six fort high, of an ample, long frame, rather thin and spare. His head, which is not poculiar in its shape, is set rather forward on his shoulders; and his neck being long, there is, when he is walking or conversing, an habitual protrasion of it. It is still well covered with hair, which, having been once red, at d now turning gray, is of an indistinct sandy color. His eyes are small, very light, and now neither brilliant nor striking. His chin is rather long, but not robated. His nose small, regular in its outline, and the mostific a little clevated. His mouth is well formed, and still filled with teeth it is attoughy compressed, bearing an expression of contentment and benevolence. His complexion, formerly light and freekled, now bears the nearly of age and cutaneous affection. His limbs are uncommonly long; his liands and 'cet very large, and his writers of an extraordinary size. His walk is not precure and military, but easy and swinging. He steeps a little, not so much frem age as from natural formation. When eithing, he appears short, partly from a rather longing habit of sitting and partly from the disproportionare length of his limbs.

His ores, when in the house, is a gray surtont coat, kerseymere stuff waisteout, with an under one faced with some material of a dingy red. His pantaloons are very long and loose, and of the same color as his whole dress is very much neglected, but not slovenly. His wears a common round hat. His dress, when on horseback, is a gray straight-hodied coat, and a spencer of the same material, both fastened with large pearl buttons. When we first sw him, he was riding; and, in addition to the above articles of apparel, wore round his threat a knit white woollen tippet, in the place of a cravat, and black veivet gaiters under his pantaloons. His general appearance indicates an extraordinary degree of health, vivacity and spirit. His sight is still good, for he needs glasses only in the eveni

of veices in animates conversation confuse it.

Mr. Jefferson rises in the morning as soon as he can
see the bands of his clock, which is directly opposite see the bends of his clock, which is directly opposite his bed, and examines his thermometer immediately, as he keeps a regular meteorological dary. He employs himself chiefly in writing till breakfast, which is at nine. From that time till cinner he is in his library, excepting that in fair weather he rides on horseback from seven to fourteen miles. Dince at four, returns to the drawing-tom at six, when coffee is brought in, and passes the evening till nine in conversation. His habit of retiring at that hour is so strong, that it has become essential to his health and comfort. His diet is simple, but he seems restrained only by his taste. His breakfast is ten and coffee, bread always fresh from the oven of which he does not seem afraid, with sometimes a slight accompanionent of cold meat. He enjoys his dinner well, taking with his meat a large proportion of vegerables. He has a strong preference for the wines of the Centinent, of which he has many sorts of excellent quality, having been more, than commonly successful in his made of importing and preserving them. Alsong etters we found the following, which are very taste in this country, and apparently not at all injured to the country, and apparently not at all injured transportation. L'Ednau, Muscat, Samiau, and encicté de Limeux. Dinner is served in half Virnian half French style, in pecd taste and abundance we will be just on the table till the cloth is removed.

Now re is put on the table till the cloth is removed.

In conversation, Mr. Jefferson is easy and natural
and apparently not ambitious: it is not loud, as chaland apparently not ambilious: It is not loud, as chaling general attention, but usually addressed to the
pers in each him. The topics, when not selected to
suit the character and feelings of his auditor, are those
suljects with which his mind seems particularly occupiec; and these, at present, may be said to be science
and letters, and especially the University of Virginia,
which is coming into existence almost entirely from his
excitions, and will rise, it is to be hoped, to usefulness
and credit under his continued care. When we were
with him, his favorite subjects were Greek and AngloSaxon, historical recellections of the times and events
of the Revolution, and of his residence in France
from 1783-4 to 1789.

from 1783-4 to 1789.
MR. JEFFERSON'S ACCOUNT OF PATRICK HENRY. MR. JEFFERSON'S ACCOUNT OF PATRICK HENRY.

Patrick Henry was originally a bar-keeper. He was manied very young, and going late some business, on his own account, was a bankrupt before the year was out. When I was about the age of fifteen, I left the school here, to go to the college at Williamsburgh. I stopped a few days at a friend's in the county of Louisa. There I first saw and became acquainted with Patrick Henry. Having spent the Christmas helidays there, I proceeded to Williamsburgh. Some question arose about my admission, as my preparatory studies had not been pursued at the school connected with that institution. This delayed my admission about a fortnight, and applied for a license to practice law, having commenced the study of it ator subsequently to the time of my meeting him in Louisa. There were four examiners, Wythe, Pendleton, Peyton Randolph and John Randolph. Wythe and Pendleton at once rejected his application. The two Randolphs, by his imported.

tonity, were prevailed upon to sign the ficense; and having obtained their signatures, be applied again to Pendleton, and after much entreaty and many promises of nature study, succeeded in obtaining his. Hethen turned out for a practicing lavyer. The first case which brought him into notice was a contested election, in which he appeared as counsel before a committee of the House of Burgesses. His second was the Parrons cause, already well known. These and similar efforts soon obtained for him so much reputation, that he was elected a Member of the Legislature. He was as well suited to the times as any min ever tion, that he was elected a Member of the Legislature. He was as well suited to the times as any man ever was, and it is not now easy to say what we should have done without Patrick Heary. He was far before all in maintaining the spirit of the Revolution. His inducate was most extensive with the members from the upper counties, and his boldness and their votes overawed and controlled the more cool or the more timid a stocratic gentlemen of the lower part of the State. His eloquence for it was impressive and subtime, beyond what can be imagined. Although it was difficult when he had spoken to tell what he had sall yet, while he was speaking, it always seemed directly to the point. When he had spoken in opposition to ny spinion, had produced a great effect, and I my-cit

yet, while he was specially, it always seemed always to the point. When he had spoken in opposition to ny cpini m, had produced a great effect, and I myself been highly delighted and moved, I have asked myself when he cea ed: "What the devil has he said?" I could never answer the inquiry. His person was of full size, and his member and voice free and manly lie utternee neither very fast nor very slow. His speeches generally short, from a quarter to a half and he ut. His pronunciation was vulgar and vicious, but it was forgetten while he was vilgar and vicious, but it was forgetten while he was vilgar and vicious, but it was forgetten while he was speaking.

He was a man of very little knowledge of any sort; he read nothing, and had no books. Returning one Homes's Essays, in two volumes, saying he should have leisure in the Winter for reading. In the Spring he returned them, said declared he had not been able to go forther than twenty or thirty pages in the first volume. He wrote almost nothing—he could not write. The resolutions of 75, which have been ascribed to him, have by many been supposed to have been written by Mr. Intions of 75, which have been ascribed to him, have by many been supposed to have been written by Mr. Johnson, who acted as his second on that occasion; but if they were written by Henry himself, they are not such as to prove any power of composition. Neither in politics nor in his profession was he a man of business; he was a man for debate only. His biographer says that he read Platarch every year. I doubt whether he ever send a volume of it in his life. His temper was excellent, and be generally observed decorum in debate. On one or two occasions I have seen him angry, and his arrect was terrible; those who wilnessed it were not On one or two occasions I have seen him angry, and his arger was terrible; those who witnessed it were not disposed to rouse it again. In his opinious he was yielding and practicable and not disposed to differ from his friends. In private conversation he was agreeable and factious, and, while in gentest society, appeared to understand all the decencies and proprieties of it; but, in his heart, he preferred low society, and sought it as often as pessible. He would bunt in the pinewoods of Finvanna, with overseers, and people of that descripts n. living in a camp for a fortnight at a time without a change of raiment. I have often been astonished at his command of proper language; how he strained a knowledge of it I never could find out, as he read so little and conversed little with educated men. After all, it must be allowed that he was our leader in the measures of the Revolution, in Virginia. In that respect more was due to him than any other person. the measures of the Revolution, in virginia. In the respect more was due to him than any other person. If we had not had him we should probably have got on pretty well, as you did, by a number of men of nearly equal talents, but he left us all far behind. His biogequal talents, but he left us all far behind. His blog rapher sent the sheets of his work to me as they were printed, and at the end asked for my opinion. I told him it would be a question hereafter, whether his work should be placed on the shelf of history or of panegyric. It is a poor bock written in bud taste, and gives so im-perfect an idea of Patrick Henry, that it seems in-tended to show off the writer more than the subject of the work.

I feel much alarmed at the prospect of seeing Gen. Jackson President. He is one of the most unfit men I know of fer such a place. He has had very little respect for laws or constitutions, and is, in fact, an able military chief. His passions are terrible. When I was President of the Senate he was a Senator; and he was Piccident of the Senate he was a Senator; and he could never speak on account of the reshness of his feelings. I have seen him attempt it repeatedly, and as often chake with rage. His passions are no doubt cooler now; he has been much tried since I knew him, but he is a dangerous man.

MR. WEESTER ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.

but he is a dangerous man.

MR. WEESTER ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.

DANIEL WEESTER TO C. B. HADDOCK.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1828.

My Dear Nephew: I thenk you for your kind and affectionate letter, and assure you its suggestions are all in strict accordance with my own feelings. It does not appear to me unreasonable to believe that the friendships of this life are perpetuated in heaven. Flesh and blood, indeed, cannot inherit the kingdom of God; but I know not why that which constitutes a pure source of happiness on earth, individual affection and love, may not survive the tomb. Indeed, is not the principe of happiness to the sentient being essentially the same in heaven and on earth? The love of God and of the good beings whom he has created, and the admination of the material universe which he has formed, can there be other sources of happiness than these to the human mind, unless it is to after the whole structure and character? And again, it may be asked, how can this would be rightly called a scene of probation and discipline, if these affections, which we are commanded to cherish and cultivate here, are to leave us on the threshold of the other world? These views, and many others, weald seem to lead to the belief that cartily affections, purified and exalted, are fit to carry with us to the abode of the blessed. Yet, it must be conferred, that there are some things in the Now Testament which may possibly countenance a different conclusion. The words of our Savior, especially in regard to the woman who had seven husbands, deserve deep to the woman who had seven husbands, deserve deep reflection. I am free to confess that some descriptions of her venly happiness are so ethereal and sublimated as to fill me with a strange sort of terror. Even that which you quote, that our departed friends" are as the angels of God," penetrates my soul with a dreadful emotion. Like an angel of God, indeed, I hope she is, ir purity, in happiness, and in immortainty; but I would feil nlepe, that in kind remembrance of those she has left; in a ingering human sympathy and human love, she may yet be as God originally created her, a little lower than the ancels.

lower than the angels.

My dear nephew, I cannot pursue these thoughts nor turn back to see what I have written. Adieu, p. w. MR, WEBSTER'S POLITICAL SPECULATIONS IN

General Jackson will be here about 15th February. Nebedy knows what he will do when he does come. Many letters are sent to him; he answers non-of

hem.

His friends here pretend to be very knowing; but be seared, not ore of them has any confidential commuassured, not ore of them has any constant commu-nication for m him.

Great efforts are making to put him up to a general sweep, as to all effices; springing from great doubt whether he is oisposed to go it.

Nobooy is anthorized to say whether he intends to

Nobooy is authorized to say whether he intends to retire after one term of service.

Who will form his cabinet is as well known at Boston as at Washington.

The present apparent calm is a suspension of action, a sort of syncope, arising from ignorance of the views of the President elect.

My opinion is, that when he comes he will bring a breeze with him. Which way it will blow I cannot tell. He will either go with the party, as they say in New-York, or go the which hog, as it is phrased elsewhere, making all the piscos he can for friends and supporters, and shoking a rod of terror at his opposers.

Or else he will continue to keep his own counsels, note friends and advisers of whom he pleases, and be President upon his own strength.

The first would show boldness where there is no darger, and decision where the opposite virtue of

darger, and decision where the opposite virtue of moderation would be more useful. The latter would show real Lerve, and if he have talents to maintain

show real Lerve, and if he have talents to maintain himself in that course, true greatness.

My fear is stronger than my hope.

Mr. Adams is in good health, and complains not at all of the measure meted out to him.

Mr. Clay's health is much improved, and his spirits excellent. He goes to Kentucky in March, and, I conjecture, will be pressed into the next House of Representatives. His chance of being at the head of affairs is new better, in my judgment, than ever before.

Keep New-England firm and steady, and she can nake him President if she chooses.

Sundry impertant nominations are postponed, probably to know Gen. Jackson's pleasure.

The above contains all that is known here, at this time.

SUGAR-CANE IN NEBRASKA .- The Belleone Gazette. ublished at Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, has the ellowing:
"We acknowledge the receipt of a small quantity

of melasses which was manufactured from cane grown in our Territory. Mr. Charles McRay informs us that the cene is known as the 'Chinese sugar cane,' and that from the early maturity of this species, there is every reason to think that its culture can be made profitable.

A GREAT HONEY CROP .- Mr. M. Quinby of St. Johnsville, Montgomery County, N. Y., has sold this year upward of 20,000 pounds of honey, principally produced by himself, and the remainder by a few neighbors who have followed his example. Himself and son make the production of honey a business, and undoubtedly a very profitable one. The honey is deposited be the bees in small, chesp boxes, with glass sides and ends, and sold in the same by weight, including the weight of boxes.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

WRECK OF THE STEAMES SUPERIOR-FIFTY LIVES LOST!

From The Lake Superior Journal, Not. 8. Hitherto Lake Superior has been devoid of those dire calamities which have been the terror of the lower lakes; but we are at last called upon to record the loss of one of our noble steamers, together with the cargo and most of her passengers and crew. The steamer Superior left Saut Ste Marie on Wednesday, the 29th, and soon after entering the Lake the wind commenced blowing fresh from the north-west, raising a heavy sea. The boat was weathering the storm bravely, and making for Grand Island, where she could brevely, and making for Grand Island, wheeled the Island when her indder parted, and she was left to the mercy of the waves. The engine was kept at work, with the hope that she might make the lee of the Island and thus oe saved. But she soon swing round into the trough of the sea, which rendered her still more unmanagable, and racked her timbers so that she soon spring aleak. The engines were still keet at work, until the water put the fires out. Meentime the boat drifted toward shere, and about 3 o'clock she strock on the mainland, a little east of Green Island, off. "Pretured Rocks," at the place known as the Big Cave. The anchors were thrown over some time before, with the hope that they would touch bottom and hold her; but the water is very deep at this place and they did not take field until just before the struck. The first sea that came up after she struck parted the anchor-chains and carried her further on the rock; the sewind sea sweep ther cabin off, and the third one dashed her to pieces. All this coupled less time than it has taken us to relate it. By the sid of the boats and fragments of the wreak, a small perion of the passengers and crew were saved. They speak in high terms of the efforts made by Capt. Junes to save the boat, and attributs her loss solely to the giving way of the rudder.

The snew was falling fast during the night, renderlie in safety. She had nearly reached the Island when

the giving way of the rudder.

The snow was falling fast during the night, rendering it intensely cold and slippery upon the deck, and so dark that it was impossible to discern anything. Cept. Jones, in ascerding the pil thouse slipped and fell, braising banself severely, yet he relaxed not his fitts in the least. At another time, while standing near the gangway, a heavy sea swept him overboard, but, if rtunately, it returned and brought him back, but at length, slass, he met a watery grave. His body was found by the survivors at daylight, having been washed ashore before the other bodies were. From this fect it was thought that he must have nearly reached it alive. Mr. Ernst, the porter, informs us that Capt. Jones came into the cabia where he was sitting and said: "Boys, I want you to stick to the beat as long as there is anything left of her. This is the fourth boat I have lost, but I shall not, probably." less another. If any of you get ashore I want you to go and tell my mother that I did all I could to save "the boat." That he did do all he could there is no denbt.

The first engineer, Mr. Stephen Coolahan, to whom we see indebted for most of the particulars given, informs us that it was with difficulty that he was saved.

the beat." That he did do all he could there is no deubt.

The first engineer, Mr. Stephen Coolahan, to whom we are indebted for most of the particulars given, informs as that it was with difficulty that he was saved. He went from the deck through the cabin, and met the chambermaid, who asked him if he could not save her; he said he would see. They then went aft the wheel house to the yaw-boat in which were seated two ladies. They managed to get it afloat, but it soon capsized in the surf, and all were lost except him elf and he hardly knew how he came on shore. Chas. Ernst, the petter, attempted to swim ashore, but was much brushed by the floating timbers and at last the lifeboat struck him on the head, injuring him severely; but he managed to grasp the boat, and was washed ashore with several others.

The next morning nothing was visible but the wheels, which being strongly made and anchored fast by the ergire and heavy machinery, had not been swept away. Upon these were seen clinging the bodies of seven men, among them the two cierks and the first saloon keeper. As they were but three or four rods from shore their cries could be heard distinctly calling to those on shore to come with the boats and save them. But this was impossible as the surf beating on the rocks would have swamped a good boat almost instantly and those that were washed ashore were almost like the steamer, a wreek. One by one they dropped off into the water until all were gone. The scene is described as painful beyond description, as the survivors were within speaking distance yet without the power to render assistance. The saved suffered extremely from cold and hunger, and all of them were more or less bruised. Three days they were weather-bound and not only this but rock-bound, too, as the bliff at this point rises nearly 300 feet, and almost perpendicular, presenting an impassable barrier. At this time the sea subsided sufficiently for them to reach some the subsided sufficiently for them to reach subsided on the way from exposure. The s

Joseph Davis, First Mate. Stephen Coolshan, First Engineer. John Butcher, Fireman. Fireman.

Thems Wier, waiter.

Painck tarey.

Mr. Coolshan, Mr. Ernst and three others, came through yesterley, in a small boat part of the way, and walked the remander. To them we are indebted for the particulars given. This is the first accident of the kind that ever occurred on this Lake in which there was any serious loss of life, and the Superior would, prebably, have reached Grand Island in safety had not ner rudder parted, where she could have lain in perfect safety from any storm from any quarter. It is supposed by nearly that Lake Superior is the worst of all the lakes in a storm, yet such is not the case, it can be traversed with as fluch safety as any of them, while the natural harbers are not excelled, and only need slight improvements.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. MONDAY, NOV. 17 .- Ald. ISAAC O. BARKER.

Mennay, Nov. 17.—Ald. Isaac O. Barrer, President.

Petitions Referred—Of property-owners in Canal street, to have the rails of the New-Haven Company taken up from Broadway to Centre street, as they have an injury to the business and property of that street; of surdry parties to have tax corrected.

The Charges Against the Department of Repairs and Supplies.—Ald. Tucker called up the special order of the evening tre report on the corruption in the Department of Repairs and Supplies. The reading was recerted with, when

the Department of Repairs and Supplies. The reading was proceeded with, when Ald. Herrica moved to have this report and the minority report of Ald. McConkey postponed till the second Menday in January.

The minerity report was submitted. It is a vindication of the parties accused, and closes with the following:

Resired, That pothing has been shown in the official conduct of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies and the Suprimented of Public Buildings, calling for action on the partie of this Beard and that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the matter reserved to them.

Ald. Voormis strongly opposed a postponement, and hoped it would be ac ed on at once.

Ald. Tucker supported his report, as sustained by facts.

facts.
Ald. CLANCY, DRAKE, HERRICK, McCONKEY and

Aid. CLASCY, Drake, Herkites, McCoker as unjust.

Aid. CLASCY denounced the remarks of the newspapers on this subject as unjust and contemptible, and said be despised the press when it adopted such a course.

After debate, the motion to postpone was carried by

he despired the press when it adopted such a course.

After debate, the motion to postpone was carried by a vote of 10 to 3, viz:

Arts — Mesars. Corwin, Healy, Clancy, Griffiths, Steers, Jarkson, Moteghan, Herrick, McConkey and Drake.

Navs — Mesars. Hoffmire, Fox, Tucker, Voorhis, Briggs, Barker, Folimer, Ely and Varian.

On motion the Board acjourned to Wedneeday.

Debates.— On the reports on corruption in the Department of Repairs and Supplies —

When Ald. Tucker called up the matter.

Ald. Harkick moved that the whole subject be postponed till the secend Monday in January.

Ald. Voorbis—I am surprised to hear the Alderman from the Nineteenth (Herrick) moving for so long a celsy. He is a nowspaper man, and is presumed to know the importance of action on this matter at present, if he has any respect for the public good. The Press seems to understand the matter well, and it has handled the subject ably. It is now the duty of the Cun mon Council to take this matter up. If it goes over nothing will be done with it.

Ald. Ely moved a suspension till the minority report was presented.

The minority report was then submitted by

The minority report was then submitted by in McConkry.

Aid. Hernick interrupted the reading and that both reports be printed and made the spains for the second Monday in Japanary.

Aid. Voorbits hoped that the report would now acted on; this was due to the officials charged as to the public.

Aid. Tucker said he had no personal in the signist any man charged with corruption in the nity report. He regretted that the facts effected the justify a report like the minority's, but such faible facts could not be overcome. The majority report an act of the property of mareprosents it was an attempted vindication which the public second second. He had no idea that these mea worksign, but he wanted to see this Board set on the sate henestsy and firmly. If the reports were to be prinched was to be positioned, that it should not be less than the first Monday in December.

Aid. Furner said that he had not be severe as he should have been in regard to each own party. He hoped both reports would be present and then perhaps men who had made up then man now would have time to charge them.

Aid. McConker had no objectious to the report hing printed it he evidence was not printed with them.

Aid. Tucker thought it necessary to print here.

Ald. TUCKER thought it necessary to print theer Ald. Herrick accepted the amendment to print a

Aid. Highteness accepted the amendiness to print evidence.

Aid. Voormis then moved to amend the time postponement to the first Modaly in December. To vote was taken as follows:

Ayas—Herinka, Eoz. Tickey. Voorhis, Briggs, Burg. Parker, Herick, McCarley, Vortha, Briggs, Burg. Parker, McCarley, Clarry Griffiths, Stone, John Monghan, Heritch, McCarley, Varian and Drake—H.

Anny Towners—I am astonished that any man along want to show this off to another Board. My thin we lay it over to a new Board that knows soft, about it? What is the object of patting this off a time when my place is filled by a new man that know nothing about it? Why, to dodge the question. Lathink that the men who were elected to this Board were all men to show their hands. Now I want to vote on this. I am of availat to any toward stay, if the eric detect shows this; and if the evicence does not support the report I shall not lesslate for a moment in volta against the report of the Committee. I don't know any party in this. What has party been here? It has been Whigs, Democrats and Know-Nothings, all ecobining to rob the Trassury.

Ald. McConary—I call the gentleman to edge. There's nothing about Whigs, Democrats and Know-Nothings, all ecobining to rob the Trassury.

Ald. Woonness—What we commone it is our days in is our dayty to finish, according to the testiment is in the out day to finish, according to the testiment is in the out dayty to finish, according to the testiment is in the sort day to finish, according to the testiment is in the out day to finish, according to the testiment is in the sort day to finish, according to the testiment is in the out day to finish, according to the testiment is not days, in it is our dayty to finish, according to the testiment is not day to finish up. This is one of the questions before us whit it is our dayty to finish, according to the testiment is not fit to be a member of the sound for the fit of the s

way I want him to leave me out.

Ad. Tucker-Nobody's charged you.

Ald. Drake—Then you needn't make such a spread.
Ald. FULLER—I am sorry to hear one remark from
my associate from the Fourteenth Ward (M meghan)
while he was talking about the gentleman from the
Eighth (Tucker). I came in fr my share, and I am
reponsible for every word in the majority report. I
leave it to the members of this Board whether I have leave it to the members of this Board whether I have proved recreant in my acts in any one case, or whether I have not been able to substantiate the facts of any report that appeared with my name attached to it. As far as the report being put off to the second Monday in January, gentlemen, you may put it off to the day of resurrection, it you please. I care nothing about it. But this is going to present this Board of Aidermen in one of the nest unfavorable lights of anything that's ranspired within the last ten years. Already previous Boards have had some high titles attached to their names, and I'm afected if it—

Boards have had some high titles attached to their names, and I'm affecred if it—

Ald. Herfick—Haven't I accepted the amendment!

Ald. Fulmer—I believe that there will be just to much hence in this Board as in the Board that comes in on the lat of January. Why not meet this ques loss now! Why compel the District Attorns y to go before the Grand Jury! This must be cleared up; the public requires it. It matters not who will fall and who will be sustained; if you choke it off this way, you will cheke a rat that'll bite worse than an adder. I am no prophet, but I hold every man responsible. Gentlemen, the public ope is upon you. You're the officers of the Government: you're sworn here to do your duty fairly and impartially, according to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York. I really hope you will go into the invest gation. If I were in those gentlemen a places, I would claim the right to be heard. I care not whether you adopt my report, but, depend upon it, the public eye is upon you. I hope that this matter will not go over.

Ald, Mongonan—I found no fault with the contile.

you adopt my report, but, depend a pon it, the public cye is upon you. I hope that this matter will not go over.

Ald. Moneguan—I found no fault with the gentlemen from the Stateauth. I intend to yote against the majority report when it comes up, but I will withdraw my renewal of the motion to postpone till January.

Ald. CLANCY—I never put my vote on the record without being ready to stand by that vote. My vote has been recorded there against postponement on the motion of the Alderman from the Ninth (Voerhis). I sm in favor of postponing this until the see ond Monday in January. I am extremely sorry to see my friend from the Ninthe (Morrick) withdraw that motion; I am still more sorry to see my friend from the Fourteenth dense. I now senew it, and when we consider he language in which this has been carried on, it will lead this Board to carefully consider this and leave it to a tribunal that is pure and unprejudiced in this matter. I desire to leave the consideration of these reports to mer who come here pure and unrammasted by feding. I had hoped that the consideration of this could be left to the Board of Aldownen; but one of the Committee says, in a manner not pleasing to myself—be tells us that he will take it to another tribunal. Let the gentlemen take the majority report and present it the Giand Jury, if they please; let them take their bundle of papers to the Grand Jury and present it there. What is such an acknowledgment as that by a member of a Committee to whom is referred a report!

Ald. Full. Re. The gentlemen stated that I should and would take the report to the Grand Jury. I did not state that; I stated that it would go to the Grand Jury.

Ald. CLANCY—When the Alderman of the Sixteenth

not state that; I stated that it would go to the Grand Jury.

Ald CLANCY—When the Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward (Fullmer) says that the papers would go to the Grand Jury, on I not to understand that he would send them there. Who else desires or demands it? I have submitted to this croaking and cavilling of the public press ever since I vo been in office—have been attacked and villified and abund by the public press. I, sir, amont willing to submit my dignity, my honor to the captious croakings of any man that wields a pen. I am not willing to submit to it. The public press I have ever respected when the public press has been right; the public press I despise when it is to be used against men that are innocent. Again, sir, we are told that these papers will go to the Grand Jury. It is a very ear